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A NEW GENERIC NAME FOR *CORIARACHNE VERSICOLOR* KEYSERLING, WITH NEW SPECIES

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The first species of this group was described as a *Coriarachne* by Keyserling ('Die Spinnen Amerikas,' Laterigradæ, 1880), an error in generic placement that has persisted even to the present time in our literature. Simon ('Histoire Naturelle des Araignes') was the first to show its untenableness in that genus and relegated it to *Xysticus*, where it has been retained by most modern arachnologists. Later Banks described two more species of the group and placed them in *Coriarachne*, in which he was followed by Emerton in his 'List of Canadian Spiders.'

The discovery in collections of these three described species and another from the southwestern part of the United States has led me to redefine the genus and figure the palpi of the males. They form a compact group with no intergrades to allied genera, closely related to but generically distinct from *Xysticus*. Keyserling's species comes from the eastern part of the country, *P. brunneipes* (Banks) from the northern Pacific coast and Canada, *P. floridanus* (Banks) from Florida and Mississippi, and the new species described below is widely distributed in the Rockies, west to the Pacific coast, and undoubtedly found in western Canada (Emerton, *C. versicolor*, 'List of Canadian Spiders').

All the species are closely related but distinct in the tibial apophyses, length and character of the tubes of the palpi, and in other structural details. The females are more difficult to place, and as yet I have not seen representatives of that sex for Banks' species.

PLATYXYSTICUS, new genus

A misumenoid genus closely allied to *Xysticus*.

Carapace as broad or broader than long, very flat, about the same height throughout, width at the front more than half the greatest width. Eyes in two rows, the first only slightly recurved, the medians much smaller and somewhat nearer to the laterals, second row more strongly recurved, the medians small, slightly nearer each other than the laterals. Median quadrangle a little broader

than long, the anteriors larger. Clypeus vertical, about twice the height of an anterior median eye. Leg formula 2143.

GENOTYPE.—*Coriarachne versicolor* Keyserling.

The genus defined above differs from *Xysticus*, *Ozyptila*, *Bassania*, etc., chiefly by the very flat carapace, the much narrower clypeus, and the different leg formula.

KEY TO MALES

Tip of embolus acutely turned dorso-laterally; upper dorso-lateral process lacking fine spur..... *P. brunneipes* (Banks).
Tip of embolus directed posteriorly; upper dorso-lateral process with fine spur.
Tube of embolus almost attaining the upper dorso-lateral process, the spur of which is curved..... *P. versicolor* (Keyserling).
Tube much shorter; spur nearly straight.
Bulb about as broad as long.....*P. floridanus* (Banks).
Bulb distinctly longer than broad.....*P. utahensis*, new species.

Platyxysticus brunneipes (Banks)

Figure 4

Coriarachne brunneipes BANKS, 1893, Journ. N. Y. Entom. Soc., I, p. 133.

Coriarachne brunneipes PETRUNKEVITCH, 1911, 'Synonymic Index—Catalogue . . . ,' Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXIX, p. 403.

Coriarachne brunneipes EMERTON, 1920, Trans. Royal Canadian Institute XII, p. 334.

Described from a male from Mt. Constitution, Washington, collected in 1929 by Ralph W. Macy.

MALE PALPUS.—Tibia with two apophyses, the lower retro-lateral one farther separated from the upper than in the other species, placed almost at right angles to the tibia, the upper retro-lateral apophysis completely lacking the small spur so characteristic of the others. Embolus basally heavy, distally acutely turned dorso-laterally in a sharp, fine spur.

"The epigynum consists of a cavity much narrower behind, similar in plan to that of *Gnaphosa*, from the anterior margin there is a projection with a rounded posterior margin, which nearly covers the anterior portion of the cavity." (Banks, 1893.)

RANGE.—Type locality: Washington State (quite common).

OTHER RECORDS.—Seattle, Olympia, Washington; coast of Oregon; California; Banff, Alberta; Victoria, B. C.

Platyxysticus floridanus (Banks)

Figure 3

Coriarachne floridana BANKS, 1893, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., XXIII, p. 71.

Coriarachne floridana PETRUNKEVITCH, 1911, 'Synonymic Index—Catalogue . . . ,' Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXIX, p. 403.

Described from a male from Mississippi.

MALE PALPUS.—Tibia with two apophyses, the small spur on the upper retro-lateral one straight as in *P. utahensis*, new species. Bulb a little broader than in *P. versicolor*, the embolus shorter, somewhat sinuate.

Female unknown.

RANGE.—Type locality: Punta Gorda, Florida.

OTHER LOCALITY.—Mississippi.

This species is larger than *P. versicolor* and has larger anterior lateral eyes. In color and structure it is nearer *P. brunneipes*, from which it differs mainly in the palpal organ.

Platyxysticus versicolor (Keyserling)

Figure 1

Coriarachne versicolor KEYSERLING, 1880, 'Die Spinnen Amerikas,' Laterigradæ, p. 53, Pl. I, fig. 27.

Coriarachne versicolor EMERTON, 1892, Trans. Conn. Acad. Sci., VIII, p. 367, Pl. XXIX, fig. 7.

Xysticus versicolor SIMON, 1895, 'Histoire Naturelle des Araignes,' I, p. 1035.

Xysticus versicolor EMERTON, 1902, 'Common Spiders,' p. 34, Figs. 99, 100.

Xysticus versicolor SIMON, 1903, Bull. Mus. Paris, IX, p. 386.

Xysticus versicolor PETRUNKEVITCH, 1911, 'Synonymic Index—Catalogue . . . ,' Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXIX, p. 442.

Coriarachne versicolor EMERTON (part), 1920, Trans. Royal Canadian Institute, XII, p. 334.

Described from a male from Minneapolis, Minnesota.

MALE PALPUS.—Tibia with two apophyses as in the other species of the genus, the small spur on the upper retro-lateral one curved laterad. Bulb proportionately much broader than in *P. utahensis*, the embolus sinuate, much longer, distally very acuminate.

Epigynum much like that of *P. utahensis*, new species.

RANGE.—Type locality: "Diese Art scheint über ganz N. Amerika verbreitet zu sein. In der Sammlungen der Herren E. Simon und Dr. Koch, befinden sich Exemplare aus Mariposa in Californien, aus Boston, Georgia und Peoria im Staate Illinois."

I have seen specimens from practically every state east of the Rockies.

To this species have been referred most of the records of these spiders in the United States. Keyserling's figure and description show undoubtedly that he was dealing with the form widely distributed east of the Rockies, and his specimen from Mariposa, California,

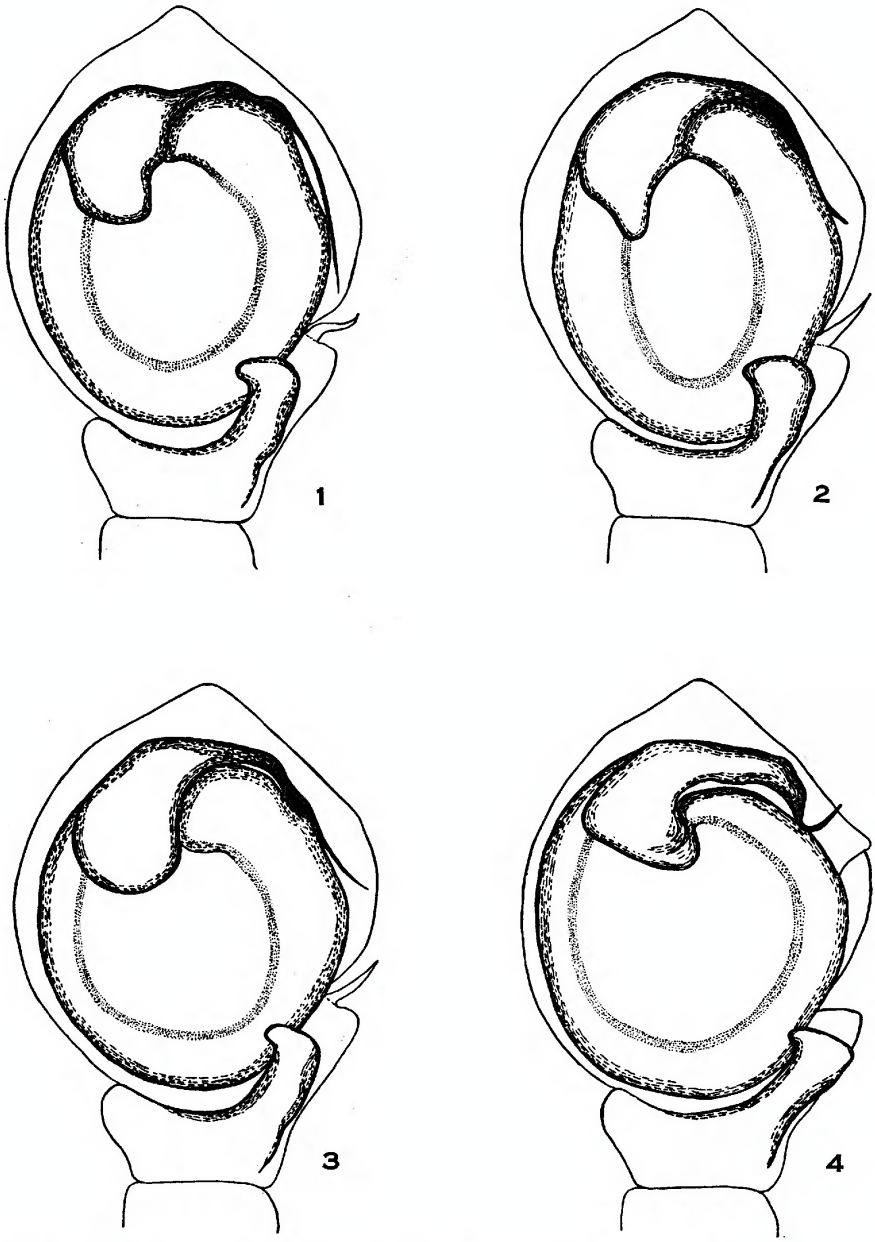

Fig. 1. Ventral view of palpus of *Platyxysticus versicolor* (Keyserling).
Fig. 2. Ventral view of palpus of *Platyxysticus utahensis*, new species.
Fig. 3. Ventral view of palpus of *Platyxysticus floridanus* (Banks).
Fig. 4. Ventral view of palpus of *Platyxysticus brunneipes* (Banks).

is unquestionably the new species described here. *P. versicolor* has also been reported from various localities in Canada, but only those from the eastern part are referable to this species.

Platyxysticus utahensis, new species

Figure 2

FEMALE.—Color: Carapace yellow to white, thickly suffused with brown and black streaks and blotches that nearly obliterate the lighter color, with only a faint indication of a median longitudinal light band or just as commonly without any such indication. Posterior eye row enclosed in a darker brown region, the eye tubercles brown. Margins of carapace darker, near black, two large black irregular blotches at each side of the median cephalic furrow. Clypeus and anterior eye row lighter, speckled in brown, the eye tubercles yellow. Cheliceræ yellow with a dark marking near the distal end, otherwise heavily marked in brown. Sternum yellow, thickly blotched with brown and black, heaviest on the margins. Labium and maxillæ an even brown. Coxæ dark to light brown with a median lighter streak below. The basal color of all the legs and palpi is yellow to white, but they are so thickly marked with brown and black spots that in many cases all the lighter color is missing. At the distal end of the femora on all the legs above is a large black maculation. The other joints are more or less speckled with smaller blotches. The anterior legs are darker than the posterior.

Abdomen gray, the margins near black, pattern usually indefinite, or with two or three pairs of large white blotches on the dorsum, the venter irrorate in brown. Spinnerets brown basally, distally gray.

Structure: Cephalothorax with only a few marginal spines and those most numerous and longest in the clypeal region, otherwise with many very short setæ generally distributed over the carapace. Carapace low and flat, about the same height throughout, cephalic sutures fairly well defined, the sides gently rounded to the margins. Carapace only slightly broader than long, suborbicular, anteriorly constricted, posteriorly truncated, the sides rounded, longer than the femur of the first leg, about as long as the femur and patella of the third leg, the width of the head at the front more than half its width at widest point.

Eyes of the first row recurved, the medians more than a third but less than half as large as the laterals, nearer to the laterals than to each other. Eyes of the posterior row recurved, the medians smaller than the laterals, slightly nearer to each other than to the laterals which are larger than the anterior medians but smaller than the anterior laterals. Median ocular quadrangle as wide in front as behind, considerably broader than long, the eyes about equal. Clypeus vertical, less than the height of the ocular quadrangle, a little more than twice the diameter of an anterior median eye, armed on the margins with six or seven spines.

Cheliceræ as long as the last tarsus, the inner margins set with long black setæ. Sternum longer than wide, truncate in front, rounded on the sides, bluntly pointed behind, set with black spines and shorter hairs. Labium decidedly longer than wide, three-fourths as long as the maxillæ, basally truncate, gradually narrowing to the apex, which is rounded, armed with black hairs and spines. Maxillæ

nearly twice as long as wide, excavated somewhat on the inner margins, apices slightly convergent, acute, armed with a band of white hairs, otherwise set with black hairs and spines.

Legs heavy, the first leg slightly shorter than the second, the fourth pair slightly longer than the third, the last two considerably shorter than the first two. The first tibia with five pairs (sometimes four or six) beneath, the second with four pairs, the third and fourth with three pairs of spines. The first and second metatarsi with five pairs of spines beneath, the last two with three pairs.

Abdomen as long as wide, rounded behind, truncated in front, rounded on the sides, set with short spines.

Total length, 6.96 mm.

Cephalothorax, 3.60 mm. long; 3.68 mm. wide; 1.92 mm. wide in front.

Leg	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus	Total
I	3.20	1.44	2.16	1.92	1.12	9.84 mm.
II	3.36	1.44	2.20	2.08	1.12	10.20 mm.
III	2.40	.96	1.44	1.12	.80	6.72 mm.
IV	2.24	.96	1.60	1.28	.80	6.88 mm.

Epigynum: Vulva presenting two slitlike openings divided by a broad median septum. The seminal receptacles (as seen through the integument) quite large, broadest anteriorly, extending nearly to the genital furrow. The openings of the fertilization canals appear as two dark spots midway between the genital furrow and the vulva.

Male.—The color in this sex is as in the female but invariably darker, the carapace with an indistinct median light area and darkest on the margins. It agrees also in structure but is somewhat smaller. The clypeus is vertical and equal in height to about twice the diameter of an anterior median eye.

Total length, 6.00 mm.

Cephalothorax 2.96 mm. long; 3.12 mm. wide; 1.44 mm. in front.

Leg	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus	Total
I	3.28	1.28	2.40	2.40	1.04	10.40 mm.
II	3.52	1.28	2.56	2.56	1.12	11.04 mm.
III	2.48	.88	1.60	1.44	.80	7.20 mm.
IV	2.48	.88	1.76	1.60	.80	7.52 mm.

Male palpus: The femur of the palpus is longer than the tibia and patella which are about equal. The tibia is considerably wider than long and has two processes, a heavy chitinized spur on the lower outer surface, and another of equal size on the upper outer side, the apical continuation of which is long and needle-like. The cymbium is scarcely as wide as long, the tutaculum a simple inconspicuous groove. The embolus is heavy, acuminate, resting in the tutaculum. Neither the median nor the terminal apophysis of the bulb is present.

Range.—Type locality: Salt Lake City, Utah, July 2, 1931, male holotype, female allotype, and male and female paratypes; Bluff, Utah (female paratype); Zion National Park (female paratypes).

OTHER LOCALITIES.—Montpelier, Idaho; Ravalli Co., Montana; Fort Collins, Colorado; Washington State; Creston, B. C.

DISCUSSION.—This is an easily recognized species that is found commonly throughout the southwestern part of the United States. Specimens from southern Utah are somewhat lighter than those from the northern part of the state. Unlike the species of *Xysticus*, no median lighter longitudinal band is present on the carapace. Most of the specimens I have taken came from near the habitations and buildings of man. The flat body is well adapted for the cracks and small apertures in wooden buildings. In nature these spiders are found under the bark of trees, under rocks, and in natural debris. Undoubtedly most of the records of *X. versicolor* (Keyserling) from the western United States are referable to this species.